

大鼠灌胃葡萄糖酸钙后尿液蛋白质组的变化

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摘要: 钙是维持生物体正常生理功能所必需的元素。本研究对大鼠灌胃葡萄糖酸钙 3225mg/kg·d (相当于钙剂量 300mg/kg·d) 4 天, 对比分析了大鼠短期灌胃葡萄糖酸钙前后的尿液蛋白质组。许多差异蛋白被报道与钙有关, 比如 Regucalcin (灌胃后是灌胃前的 2.6 倍, $p=0.022$)、跨膜蛋白 132A (Transmembrane protein 132A) (灌胃后是灌胃前的 8.2 倍, $p=0.009$)、肌酸激酶(creatine kinase)(灌胃前是灌胃后的 17.5 倍, $p=0.006$)、Claudin-3 (灌胃前是灌胃后的 13.3 倍, $p=0.037$) 等。差异蛋白富集到的 KEGG 通路包括钙信号通路, 生物学过程和分子功能也显示出与钙的相关性。本研究从尿液蛋白质组学的角度探究钙元素对机体的整体影响, 有助于深入理解钙元素的生物学功能, 拓宽尿液蛋白质组学的应用潜力。

关键词: 钙; 尿液; 蛋白质组; 葡萄糖酸钙; 营养素; 矿物质元素。

Changes of urinary proteome in rats after intragastric administration of calcium gluconate

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Abstract: Calcium is an essential element for maintaining the normal physiological function of organisms. In this study, 3225 mg/kg·d calcium gluconate (equivalent to 300 mg/kg·d calcium) was intragastrically administered to rats for 4 days, and the urine proteome of rats was analyzed. Many differential proteins have been reported to be calcium related, such as Regucalcin (2.6 times higher after gavage than before gavage, $p = 0.022$), transmembrane protein 132A (8.2 times higher after gavage than before gavage, $p = 0.009$), creatine kinase (17.5 times higher before gavage than after gavage, $p = 0.006$), and claudin-3 (13.3 times higher before gavage than after gavage, $p = 0.037$). Differential protein enriched KEGG pathways included calcium signaling pathways, and biological processes and molecular functions also showed correlation with calcium. In this study, from the perspective of urine proteomics to explore the overall impact of calcium on the body, it is helpful to deeply understand the biological function of calcium and broaden the application potential of urine proteomics.

Keywords: calcium; urine; proteome; calcium gluconate; nutrients; mineral elements.

1 引言

钙参与大量重要生物学功能, 是维持骨骼结构和细胞信号传导的关键元素, 几乎影响细

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胞生活的方方面面,对于机体的生长和发育至关重要^[1,2]。钙是一种必需元素,只能通过饮食来源提供给人。目前膳食钙的建议范围为 1000 至 1500 mg/d,具体取决于年龄和性别,不同国家的指南的推荐量有所不同^[3]。

由于尿液不属于内环境,对比血浆,尿液不存在稳态的机制,能够积累机体生理状态的早期变化,更敏感地反映出机体变化情况,是下一代生物标志物的来源^[4]。尿液中的蛋白质包含丰富的信息,可以反映出机体不同系统、不同器官产生的微小变化。

本实验室之前报道过,尿液蛋白质组能够较为系统、全面地反映蔗糖酸镁摄入对机体产生的影响,有潜力为临床营养学研究和实践提供线索^[5]。钙作为维持骨骼结构和细胞信号传导的关键元素的功能已经被广泛研究。但是至今为止,还没有从尿液蛋白质组的角度探究钙元素对机体整体影响的研究。

本研究选择了葡萄糖酸钙作为补剂。葡萄糖酸钙是一种常见的钙补充剂,具有较高的生物利用度,这种形式的钙被广泛应用于预防和治疗钙缺乏症。本研究旨在探究大鼠在摄入葡萄糖酸钙后尿液蛋白质组的变化,希望能够深化对钙的生理功能的理解,为营养学研究提供新的视角,为人体健康和微量元素的膳食调节提供心得线索。

2 材料与方法

2.1 实验材料

2.1.1 实验耗材

5ml 无菌注射器 (BD 公司)、灌胃针 (16 号, 80mm, 弯针)、1.5ml/2ml 离心管 (美国 Axygen 公司)、50ml/15ml 离心管 (美国 Corning 公司)、96 孔细胞培养板 (美国 Corning 公司)、10kD 滤器 (美国 Pall 公司)、Oasis HLB 固相萃取柱 (美国 Waters 公司)、1ml/200ul/20ul 移液枪头 (美国 Axygen 公司)、BCA 试剂盒 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、高 pH 反向肽分离试剂盒 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、iRT (indexed retention time, 英国 BioGnosis 公司)。

2.1.2 实验仪器

大鼠代谢笼 (北京佳源兴业科技有限公司)、冷冻高速离心机 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、真空浓缩仪 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、DK-S22 电热恒温水浴锅 (上海精宏实验设备有限公司)、全波长多功能酶标仪 (德国 BMG Labtech 公司)、振荡器 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、TS100 恒温混匀仪 (杭州瑞诚仪器有限公司)、电子天平 (瑞士 METTLER TOLEDO 公司)、-80℃ 超低温冷冻冰箱 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、EASY-nLC1200 超高效液相色谱 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、Orbitrap Fusion Lumos Tribird 质谱仪 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)。

2.1.3 实验试剂

葡萄糖酸钙 (Gluconate Calcium) 购于上海源叶生物科技有限公司, CAS 号 299-28-5, 分子式 $C_{12}H_{22}CaO_{14}$, 纯度 99% 以上。此外, 还使用了胰酶 Trypsin Golden (美国 Promega 公司)、二硫苏糖醇 DTT (德国 Sigma 公司)、碘乙酰胺 IAA (德国 Sigma 公司)、碳酸氢铵 NH_4HCO_3 (德国 Sigma 公司)、尿素 Urea (德国 Sigma 公司)、纯净水 (中国娃哈哈公司)、质谱级甲醇 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、质谱级乙腈 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、质谱级纯水 (美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、Tris-Base (美国 Promega 公司)、硫脲 Thiourea (德国 Sigma 公司) 等试剂。

2.1.4 分析软件

Proteome Discoverer (Version 2.1, 美国 Thermo Fisher Scientific 公司)、Spectronaut Pulsar (英国 Biognosys 公司)、Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (德国 Qiagen 公司); R studio (Version 1.2.5001); Xftp 7; Xshell 7。

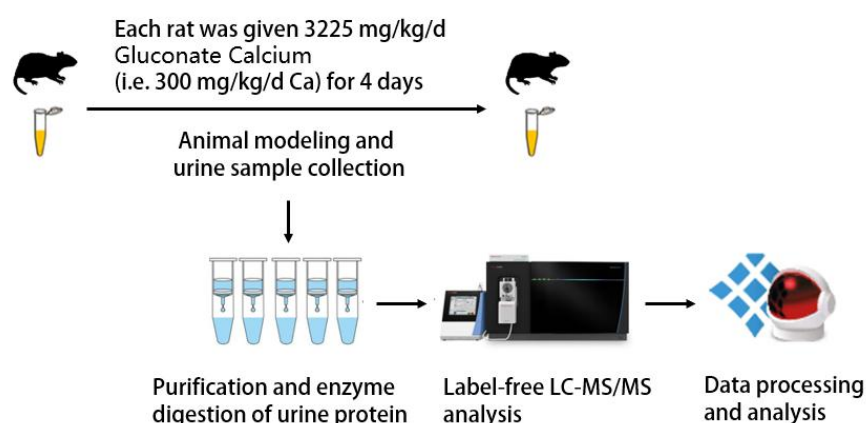
2.2 实验方法

2.2.1 动物模型建立

本研究使用 16 周龄大鼠进行研究，尽量减少灌胃期间生长发育带来的影响。健康 SD (Sprague Dawley) 9 周龄雄性大鼠 ($250 \pm 20\text{g}$) 5 只，购于北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司。大鼠在标准环境中(室温(22 ± 2) $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 湿度 65%–70%)饲养 7 周后, 体重达到 500–600g, 开始实验, 一切实验操作遵循北京师范大学生命科学院伦理委员会的审查和批准。

膳食营养素的可耐受最高摄入量(UL, tolerable upper intake levels):指某一生理阶段和性别人群, 几乎对所有个体健康都无任何副作用和危险的平均每日营养素最高摄入量。推荐摄入量(recommended nutrient intakes, RNI), 指可满足某一特定年龄、性别、生理状况群体 97–98%个体需要量的摄入水平。

根据中国居民膳食指南, 钙的可耐受最高摄入量(UL)为 $2000\text{mg/d}^{[6]}$, 人的可耐受最高摄入量按照体表面积和体重换算成大鼠的剂量约等于钙摄入量 $180\text{mg/kg} \cdot \text{d}$, 即葡萄糖酸钙 $2000\text{mg/kg} \cdot \text{d}$ 。本研究中, 大鼠灌胃钙剂量为 $300\text{mg/kg} \cdot \text{d}$, 葡萄糖酸钙的剂量为 $3225\text{mg/kg} \cdot \text{d}$, 是人可耐受最高摄入量的 1.5 倍。将 16.125g 葡萄糖酸钙溶解于 500ml 无菌水中, 配置成灌胃溶液。每只大鼠每天灌胃 5ml 葡萄糖酸钙溶液, 每天灌胃 1 次, 连续灌胃 4 天。灌胃第一天记为 Ca-D1, 以此类推。在灌胃前和灌胃后分别设置取样时间点, 进行自身前后对照, 灌胃前一天收集的样本为对照组, 记为 Ca-D0, 样本编号为 21–25, 灌胃第 4 天收集的样本为实验组, 记为 Ca-D4, 样本编号为 31–35。



2.2.2 尿液样本收集

在开始灌胃矿物质补剂前一天(D0)和灌胃矿物质补剂 4 天后(D4), 将每只大鼠在同一时间单独放入代谢笼中, 禁食禁水 12h, 过夜收取尿液, 尿液样本收集后置于 -80°C 冰箱暂存备用。

2.2.3 尿液样本处理

取出 2ml 尿样解冻, 4°C , $12000 \times g$ 条件下离心 30 分钟, 去除细胞碎片, 取上清液加入 1M 二硫苏糖醇 (Dithiothreitol, DTT, Sigma) 贮液 40ul, 达到 DTT 的工作浓度 20mM, 混匀后金属浴 37°C 加热 60 分钟, 晾凉至室温后, 加入碘乙酰胺(Iodoacetamide, IAA, Sigma) 贮液 100ul, 达到 IAM 的工作浓度, 混匀后常温避光反应 45 分钟。反应结束后, 将样本转移至新的离心管中, 与三倍体积的预冷无水乙醇充分混合, 置于 -20°C 冰箱中 24 小时沉淀蛋白。沉淀结束, 4°C , $10000 \times g$ 条件下离心 30 分钟, 弃去上清, 干燥蛋白沉淀, 向蛋白沉淀中加入 200ul 20mM Tris 溶液复溶。复溶后的样品离心后保留上清液, 采用 Bradford 法测定蛋白质浓度。使用滤器辅助样品制备 (FASP) 的方法, 将尿蛋白提取液加入 10kD 超滤管 (Pall, Port Washington, NY, USA) 的滤膜上, 分别加入 20mM Tris 溶液洗涤三次, 加入 30mM Tris 溶液重溶蛋白, 每个样品按比例 (尿蛋白: 胰酶=50: 1) 加入胰蛋白酶 (Trypsin Gold, Mass Spec Grade, Promega, Fitchburg, WI, USA) 进行消化, 37°C 孵育 16 小时,

酶解后的滤液即为多肽混合液。收集到的多肽混合液通过 Oasis HLB 固相萃取柱进行除盐处理后真空干燥，置于-80℃保存。加入 30 微升 0.1%甲酸水将冻干多肽粉末复溶后，使用 BCA 试剂盒对肽段浓度进行测定，将肽段浓度稀释至 0.5 μg/μL，每个样本取出 4 微升作为 mix 样本。

2.2.4 LC-MS/MS 串联质谱分析

所有鉴定样品以样品:iRT 为 20:1 的体积比例加入稀释 100 倍的 iRT 标准液，统一保留时间。对所有样本进行数据非依赖性采集 (DIA)，每个样本重复 3 次，每隔 10 针插入 1 针 mix 样本作为质量控制。将 1ug 样本使用 EASY-nLC1200 液相色谱分离 (洗脱时间: 90min, 梯度: 流动相 A: 0.1%甲酸、流动相 B: 80%乙腈)，洗脱下来的肽段进入 Orbitrap Fusion Lumos Tribird 质谱仪分析，生成样品对应的 raw 文件。

2.2.5 数据处理和分析

将 DIA 模式下采集的 raw 文件导入 Spectronaut 软件分析，高度可信蛋白标准为肽段 q value<0.01，应用峰面积定量法对二级肽段所有碎片离子峰面积进行蛋白定量，自动归一化处理。

保留含有两个或以上特异肽段的蛋白，将缺失值替换成 0，计算各个样本鉴定到的不同蛋白含量，将大鼠灌胃矿物质补剂前的样本与灌胃矿物质补剂 4 天后的样本进行比较，筛选差异蛋白。

利用悟空平台(<https://omicsolution.org/wkomics/main/>)进行非监督聚类分析(HCA)、主成分分析 (PCA)、OPLS-DA 分析。使用 DAVID 数据库 (<https://david.ncifcrf.gov/>) 进行差异蛋白功能富集分析，得到生物学过程、KEGG 通路和分子功能 3 个方面的结果。基于 Pubmed 数据库 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) 对差异蛋白和相关通路进行搜索。使用 STRING 数据库进行蛋白互作网络分析 (<https://cn.string-db.org/>)。利用 Uniprot 数据库，检索差异蛋白的功能、Gene Ontology (GO) 分析结果(<https://www.uniprot.org/>)。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 差异蛋白分析

将缺失值替换成 0，将大鼠灌胃前样本与灌胃第 4 天样本进行比较，筛选出 63 个差异蛋白。筛选差异蛋白条件是：T 检验分析 P 值<0.05， Fold change (FC)>2 或<0.5。如表 1 所示。

利用 PubMed 数据库对 63 个差异蛋白进行蛋白功能的分析和文献检索，逐一详细分析蛋白质与钙的关系。具体方法为：利用 pubmed 数据库，将差异蛋白质的蛋白质名称和钙一同输入搜索框，搜索范围为标题/摘要，例如，“Calcium[Title/Abstract] AND Protein [Title/Abstract]”。然后阅读文献，确认差异蛋白质与钙之间的关系。同时，根据 Uniprot 数据库对差异蛋白的功能进行分析。

表 1 Ca-D0 组和 Ca-D4 组比较分析的差异蛋白 (P 值<0.05, FC>2 或<0.5)

From	Gene Names	FC	P	Related to Calcium
Q3KRE3	Gng10	0.041	0.0144	[9,8,7]
D4A050	Tbc1d32	0.041	0.040349	[10]
A0A0G2K9J2	Atp6v1h	0.042	0.037623	[11]
Q5BJT9	Ckmt1 Ckmt1b	0.057	0.00634	[12]
Q63400	Cldn3	0.075	0.036954	[13]
A0A0G2JSG6	Ak2	0.083	0.027132	
Q45QJ4	Plcb3	0.086	0.049651	

P19139	Csnk2a1	0.091	0.016627	[14]
Q812E4	Sytl5	0.099	0.046653	[15]
G3V9N7	Pacsin3	0.126	0.036693	
A0A0G2JSV2	Cbr1;LOC102556347;Cbr1	0.134	0.036766	[16]
B2GV72	Cbr3	0.148	0.049133	[16]
P13233	Cnp	0.169	0.040811	[17]
A0A0G2JZY6	Sptbn1	0.196	0.040082	[18]
P28576	Pdgfa Rpa1	0.201	0.028378	[19]
A0A0G2JVT6		0.313	0.041395	
P30120	Timp1	0.316	0.032539	
P31977	Ezr	0.442	0.045434	[20]
F1MAD3	Pkd1	2.001	0.001833	[21]
Q3KRD8	Eif6 Itgb4bp	2.013	0.032475	[22]
Q4V8K5	Brox	2.036	0.006032	
Q62867	Ggh	2.043	0.038097	[23]
F1LNJ2	Snrrp200	2.062	0.009847	
Q5I0D5	Lhpp	2.074	0.01541	[24]
D3ZY96	Ngp	2.126	0.03711	
P53369	Nudt1 Mth1	2.153	0.012753	[25]
A0A0G2JZ40	Reck	2.163	0.015578	
Q68FS4	Lap3	2.306	0.041286	
D3ZKN1	Bpifa6	2.342	0.044608	
P85971	Pgls	2.366	0.012947	
Q9Z2L0	Vdac1	2.397	0.047346	[26]
P48508	Gclm Glclr	2.397	0.030914	
F7F1Y3	Vps4a	2.491	0.001948	
D3ZFC6	Itih4	2.509	0.022924	[27]
A0A0G2K7Y0	Cr1l Cd46	2.551	0.024081	[28]
D3ZGN2	Cpne5	2.605	0.005304	[29]
F1LLW8	Ids	2.609	0.001086	
D3ZZT9	Col14a1	2.626	0.025971	[30]
Q03336	Rgn Smp30	2.647	0.02213	[31]
P23928	Cryab	2.769	0.022525	[32]
P19468	Gclc	2.833	0.041759	
D4A5U3	Tgm3 Tgase3	3.029	0.002246	[33]
P07379	Pck1	3.042	0.014027	[34]
Q9WUW9	Sult1c2a Sultk2	3.149	0.04358	
G3V712	Krt7	3.188	0.023808	[35]
P23606	Tgm1	3.516	0.037304	[36]
Q5M872	Dpep2	3.566	0.036296	
A0A0G2JSX3	Naglt1	3.583	0.02385	[37]
D3ZFH5	Itih2	3.588	0.048854	[38]
Q9ESG3	Cltn Nx17 Tmem27	3.847	0.021334	
Q6IFZ5	Krt76 Kb9	3.848	0.006512	[35]

A0A0G2JU92	Emb	4.051	7.58E-05	[39]
D4A1A6	Il36rn	4.089	0.000233	[40]
F1M7X4	ErbB4	4.1	0.04026	[41]
D3ZCT9	Gal3st1	4.526	0.035962	
F1LX20	Tnfaip8l3	4.601	0.005274	[42]
D3ZDX5	Plxnb1	4.936	0.04226	[43]
Q7TQ70	Fga	5.237	0.038916	[44]
A0A0G2JUF6	Idh2	5.434	0.044302	[45]
Q5BJY9	Krt18	5.807	0.041656	[35]
P81155	Vdac2	6.22	0.03652	[46]
D3ZVB6	Lpal2 LOC690326	6.556	0.014939	[47]
Q80WF4	Tmem132a Gbp Hspa5bp1	8.158	0.008658	[48]

Regucalcin(RC)是一种钙结合蛋白^[31]，能够调节钙离子信号、钙离子依赖性细胞过程和酶活性，与细胞内钙离子稳态、钙介导的信号传导调控等生物学过程有关。

多囊蛋白1(Polycystin 1,PC1)、电压依赖性阴离子选择通道蛋白1(Voltage-dependent anion-selective channel protein 1, VDAC1)具有钙离子跨膜转运、钙通道活性等功能。PC1是一种调节钙离子渗透性阳离子通道的信号受体^[21]。钙离子水平升高上调VDAC1表达^[26]。VDAC1、VDAC2都是差异蛋白，电压依赖性阴离子通道(VDAC)充当跨线粒体外膜交换离子(包括Ca²⁺)的通道^[49]。VDAC2的FC为6.2，P值为0.037。

神经元中的蛋白激酶C和酪蛋白激酶底物(Protein kinase C and casein kinase substrate in neurons 3)的功能包括钙通道抑制剂活性、钙离子转运的负调控。

1-磷脂酰肌醇4,5-二磷酸二酯酶(1-phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate phosphodiesterase)的分子功能包括与钙离子结合、钙调蛋白结合。

艾杜糖醛酸2-硫酸酯酶(Iduronate 2-sulfatase)、蛋白-谷氨酰胺-谷氨酰胺转移酶E(又名谷氨酰胺转移酶)(Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase E, Transglutaminase E, TGE)的功能包括与钙离子结合。谷氨酰胺转移酶是一种广泛分布的钙依赖性蛋白酶^[33]。

Copine 5是一种钙依赖性脂质结合细胞内蛋白^[29]。Copine 5的功能包括钙依赖性磷脂结合、细胞对钙离子的反应。

集合素(又名跨膜蛋白27)(Collectrin, Transmembrane protein 27)涉及的生物学过程包括钙离子调节的胞吐。

肌酸激酶(creatine kinase)(FC=0.057, p=0.006)能够调节钠钙交换剂活性^[12]。

鸟嘌呤核苷酸结合蛋白亚基的FC为0.041, p值为0.014。通过鸟嘌呤核苷酸结合蛋白进行的信号转导与细胞钙稳态有关^[9,8,7]。

Claudin-3(FC=0.075, p=0.037)介导阳离子(如钙离子)的细胞旁转运^[13]。

受体蛋白酪氨酸激酶(Receptor protein-tyrosine kinase)(FC=4.1, p=0.04)能够与钙调蛋白相互作用^[41]，参与钙信号通路。

TNF α 诱导蛋白8样3(TNF alpha induced protein 8 like 3)的FC为4.6, p值为0.005。白介素-1(Interleukin-1, IL-1)的FC为4.1, p值为0.0002。细胞内钙离子升高会导致促炎细胞因子产生，包括IL-1 β 和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)^[42]。

跨膜蛋白132A(Transmembrane protein 132A, TMEM132A)的FC为8.2, p值为0.009。用钙调节剂处理显着减弱NSC-132细胞中TMEM132A mRNA和蛋白质的水平^[48]。

由于篇幅有限，将其他显示差异蛋白与钙相关性的文献列在表1中。

3.2 生物学通路分析

将 157 个差异蛋白 (P 值<0.05, FC>2 或<0.5) 导入 DAVID 数据库, 富集到 22 个生物学过程 (BP) (如表 2 所示)。8 个差异蛋白富集到老化这一生物学过程, 9 个差异蛋白富集到细胞凋亡过程的负调控。分别各有 4 个差异蛋白富集到角质化、对胰岛素的反应、蛋白激酶 B 信号转导的正调控、肾脏发育、肌动蛋白细胞骨架组织、ERK1 和 ERK2 级联的正调控等生物学过程。分别各有 3 个差异蛋白富集到肝脏再生、磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶信号转导的正调控等生物学过程。大部分差异蛋白富集到的生物学通路被报道与钙有关。将显示生物学过程与钙相关性的文献列在表 2 中。

表 2 Ca-D0 组和 Ca-D4 组差异蛋白富集到的生物学过程 (BP) (P 值<0.05)

Term	Count	%	P-Value	Related to Calcium
aging	8	12.9	8.10E-05	[50]
negative regulation of apoptotic process	9	14.5	5.90E-04	[51]
keratinization	4	6.5	1.30E-03	[52]
regulation of protein localization to plasma membrane	3	4.8	5.00E-03	
digestive tract development	3	4.8	8.80E-03	
response to insulin	4	6.5	9.00E-03	[53]
cellular response to thyroxine stimulus	2	3.2	9.00E-03	[54]
cysteine metabolic process	2	3.2	9.00E-03	
response to nitrosative stress	2	3.2	1.20E-02	[55]
regulation of mitochondrial depolarization	2	3.2	1.50E-02	[56]
positive regulation of memory T cell differentiation	2	3.2	2.10E-02	[57]
positive regulation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling	3	4.8	2.10E-02	[58]
positive regulation of protein kinase B signaling	4	6.5	2.20E-02	[58]
kidney development	4	6.5	2.30E-02	[59]
liver regeneration	3	4.8	2.50E-02	[60]
hyaluronan metabolic process	2	3.2	3.30E-02	
glutathione biosynthetic process	2	3.2	3.30E-02	[61]
actin cytoskeleton organization	4	6.5	3.40E-02	[62]
response to human chorionic gonadotropin	2	3.2	3.80E-02	[64,63]
positive regulation of ERK1 and ERK2 cascade	4	6.5	3.90E-02	[65]
glutamate metabolic process	2	3.2	4.10E-02	[66]
response to activity	3	4.8	4.90E-02	

3.3 分子功能和 KEGG 通路分析

将 157 个差异蛋白 (P 值<0.05, FC>1.5 或<0.67) 导入 DAVID 数据库, 富集到 10 个分子功能 (表 3), 包括结构分子活性、谷氨酸-半胱氨酸连接酶活性、激酶活性、电压门控阴离子通道活动、大分子复合物结合、神经酰胺结合、蛋白质-谷氨酰胺 γ -谷氨酰转移酶活性、羧基还原酶 (NADPH) 活性、金属肽内切酶抑制剂活性、孔蛋白活性。

表 3 Ca-D0 组和 Ca-D4 组差异蛋白富集到的分子功能 (MF) (P 值<0.05)

Term	Count	%	P-Value
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structural molecule activity	6	9.7	8.90E-05
glutamate-cysteine ligase activity	2	3.2	6.40E-03
kinase activity	4	6.5	1.30E-02
voltage-gated anion channel activity	2	3.2	1.60E-02
macromolecular complex binding	7	11.3	2.20E-02
ceramide binding	2	3.2	2.80E-02
protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase activity	2	3.2	2.80E-02
carbonyl reductase (NADPH) activity	2	3.2	4.10E-02
metalloendopeptidase inhibitor activity	2	3.2	4.70E-02
porin activity	2	3.2	4.70E-02

将 157 个差异蛋白 (P 值<0.05, FC>1.5 或<0.67) 导入 DAVID 数据库, 富集到 6 个 KEGG 通路 (表 4), 包括谷胱甘肽代谢、辅因子的生物合成、代谢途径、中性粒细胞胞外陷阱形成、铁死亡、钙信号通路。

其中, 5 个差异蛋白富集到钙信号通路, 包括血小板衍生生长因子亚基 A (Platelet-derived growth factor subunit A, PDGF-1)、电压依赖性阴离子选择通道蛋白 1 (Voltage-dependent anion-selective channel protein 1, VDAC-1)、1-磷脂酰肌醇 4, 5-二磷酸磷酸二酯酶 (1-phosphatidylinositol 4, 5-bisphosphate phosphodiesterase)、电压依赖性阴离子选择通道蛋白 2 (Voltage-dependent anion-selective channel protein 2, VDAC-2)、受体蛋白酪氨酸激酶 (Receptor protein-tyrosine kinase)。

表 4 Ca-D0 组和 Ca-D4 组差异蛋白富集到的 KEGG 通路 (P 值<0.05)

Term	Count	%	P-Value
Glutathione metabolism	4	6.5	2.40E-03
Biosynthesis of cofactors	5	8.1	2.50E-03
Metabolic pathways	14	22.6	4.10E-03
Neutrophil extracellular trap formation	5	8.1	5.00E-03
Ferroptosis	3	4.8	1.10E-02
Calcium signaling pathway	5	8.1	1.40E-02

4 展望

研究结果说明, 短期补充葡萄糖酸钙会对机体产生影响, 大鼠的尿液蛋白质组可以显示出与钙相关的蛋白质和生物学功能的变化, 也说明尿液蛋白质组能够全面、系统地反映机体的整体变化。本研究从尿液蛋白质组学的角度为深入理解钙元素在生物体内的代谢过程、作用机制、生物学功能提供了线索, 同时为未来相关研究提供了新的研究视角和方法学启示。

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